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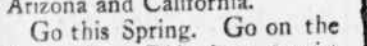
IN CALIFORNIA A YEAR LATER



\$33 from Chicago

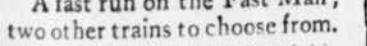
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QUEER "EXPERTS" OF THE DIX REGIME

Great Increase in the Number of Exceptional Appointments Allowed.

DOUBLED IN A YEAR

Laborer Made Messenger for High and Recognized Scientific-Professional or Educational Attainments.

The spotters, who have been revealing in the pliancy of the Dix civil service administration, have not confined themselves to getting an unprecedented number of exemptions from the competitive classification, but, according to the Civil Service Reform Association, have been doing a thriving business in placing favorites in competitive positions without subjecting them to the strain of an examination.

The letter of Samuel H. Ordway, chairman of the executive committee of the Civil Service Reform Association, to Governor Dix, which was made public on Saturday evening, draws sharp attention to this abuse. Investigation shows that the Dix administration in its first year not only made exemptions vastly exceeding in number those granted in any previous year since the passage of the present law and undid some of the most important work of the previous administrations for the extension of the merit system, but also that in addition to these exemptions it has made excessive and arbitrary use of its power to permit exceptional appointments to competitive positions of persons of "high and recognized attainments" of a scientific, professional or educational character. For instance, it has used this power to land a mere laborer in a messenger's position. Rule 8, Section V, of the civil service rules provides:

In case of vacancy in any position in the competitive class, persons of peculiar qualifications of a scientific, professional or educational character are required, and upon satisfactory evidence that for specified reasons competition in such special cases is impracticable, and that the position can be best filled by the selection of some designated person of high and recognized attainments in such qualities, the commission may suspend the provisions of the rule requiring competition in such cases.

This rule in the past has been used in the employment of experts in the various scientific works of the state in cases where it was obviously absurd to subject the person whose services were desired to an examination. Only in the rarest instances has it been used to permit ordinary employments, such, for example, as the taking over of a few of the trained assistants of the State Reporter when his work was changed from a private to a public function.

Special Exceptions Excessive.

Of its use by the Dix commission in 1911 Mr. Ordway in his letter to the Governor says: Not only is the number of these special exceptions from competition granted by your commission excessive, but the reasons which the commission is required to submit in connection with each appointment allowed under this clause show conclusively that the competitive method has been observed, that appointments have been allowed to positions which are not of a scientific, professional or educational character, and of persons who cannot lay any claim to "high and recognized attainments" in such qualities. We would respectfully ask you to verify these statements as to the abuse of this clause by your commission by calling for a list of the appointments during 1911, with the names of the persons appointed and the reasons given for each appointment. We believe that an examination of the list will convince you not only that this clause has been flagrantly abused by your commission, but also that the action of your commission in recent instances has been influenced by political considerations.

On inquiry at the office of the Civil Service Reform Association as to the basis of this complaint to the Governor it was said that this rule for exceptional appointments without examination to competitive positions had been subject to serious abuse during the last year, and had been resorted to in cases where its application was palpably absurd. It had been allowed in 42 instances in 1911, as compared with 19 in 1910, 23 in 1909 and 22 in 1908.

Some of the Exceptions:

"The list of special exceptions," said E. H. Goodwin, secretary of the association, "includes such positions as abstracter in the office of the Register, New York County, at \$1,200; court attendant in the Supreme Court, Kings County, at \$1,800; record clerk, Surrogate, Kings County, at \$1,100; a messenger, County Clerk, Kings County, at \$800; a custodian, and a foreman of borings under the State Engineer and Surveyor, at \$450 a day. The cases of J. J. McManus, foreman of borings; J. E. Lennon, custodian, Surrogate, Kings County, and Joseph A. Gannon, messenger, County Clerk, Kings County, are illuminating."

J. J. McManus is a brother of Senator "The" McManus. He was appointed foreman of borings on August 29, 1907, but his services were dispensed with on March 5, 1909. His eligibility for reinstatement expired on March 5, 1910, without his having secured re-employment. On June 20, 1911, State Engineer Bensch in a letter to the Civil Service Commission asked to be allowed to reinstate McManus, merely giving the facts about his employment and dismissal and not asking for a special exception. An eligible list was then in existence. It expired by limitation on August 29. Mr. Bensch's request was placed on the reserve calendar on July 25. It was not taken up until September 19, after the eligible list had expired, when the commission by resolution soberly declared that Mr. McManus was a person of "high and recognized attainments" for a position calling for "peculiar and exceptional qualifications of a scientific, educational or professional character," and his appointment was therefore allowed without examination, to take effect on September 1, three days after the expiration of the eligible list from which a foreman could have been taken.

J. A. Gannon's Experience.

Joseph A. Gannon was exempted from examination for appointment as messenger in the office of the Kings County clerk on July 25. This exception was requested by County Clerk Molloy in a letter dated May 10. According to this letter Gannon had been employed as a laborer since January 1, 1910. "It is urgent," said the letter, "that at least one of the appointees (there were two vacancies) have the peculiar qualifications necessary for the position that only acquaintance with the office and detail work affords. Gannon . . . has ac-



"BALDY," THE LEADING "HIGHERBROW" APE AT THE ZOO.

quired an intimate knowledge with the places where the various court papers, dockets and other papers filed and recorded in this office are deposited," as well as the courts to which a messenger has to go. He therefore asked for a special exception for Gannon, adding: "The other position will, of course, be filled in the regular way from the present custodian messenger list." The commission granted the exception, declaring a laborer to be a person "of high and recognized attainments," with qualifications of a "peculiar and exceptional" nature, and "of scientific, professional or educational character."

"The case of James E. Lennon, appointed under special exception as custodian in the office of the Surrogate in Kings County, where Boss McCooey is the present chief clerk, is similar to that of Gannon. He had been employed as a laborer from September 1, 1904. In a letter dated June 29 Mr. Berken, then chief clerk of the Surrogate's Court, wrote the commission, stating briefly the facts about Lennon's employment, and said that Lennon had been a very efficient man and that he "thought there could be a special examination held for him in order that he might qualify for the position of custodian, owing to his long service in this office."

McCooey Man Gets Job.

The commission informed him that it knew of no way to promote a man from the labor class to the competitive class. On July 25, however, upon the recommendation of Commissioner Burton, Mr. McCooey's man in the state board, the commission adopted a resolution allowing the appointment without examination of Lennon as custodian, on the ground that this was a position requiring "peculiar and exceptional qualifications of a scientific, professional or educational character" and that Lennon was a "person of high and recognized attainments in such qualities" and that competition was impracticable for filling the vacancy.

Governor Dix in his last message complained bitterly of the covering into the competitive class by his predecessors of persons who had not passed competitive examination, ignoring the fact that only by so doing could the merit system be extended and future examinations be provided for positions for which competition was formerly not thought practicable. Yet in the face of that complaint his commission in 1911 put a large number of men into the competitive class, with all the rights and privileges pertaining thereto, under the subterfuge that they were "persons of high and recognized attainments" of a "scientific, professional or educational character."

The Eight Factory Inspectors.

It is also interesting to note the use which has been made of the exemptions recently granted in the Department of Labor. The law provided for eight supervising factory inspectors. The Civil Service Commission exempted them all in spite of the Civil Service Reform Association. An appeal was made to the Governor, who in November last wrote giving the explicit pledge that all these appointments should be competitive instead of exempt. The commission, however, delayed in carrying out this policy. The Governor weakened, and finally agreed to their splitting the difference, giving four of the places to the spoils-men and four to the reformers, though the duties of all are the same, and if competition was practicable for any it was practicable for all, and the mandate of the constitution in favor of competition where practicable was applicable to all. Of course, the plea was made that by exemption of these four a higher type of man could be secured than from a competitive eligible list. The appointments actually made were as follows: Edward A. Bates, No. 254 South Street, Utica; James J. Murphy, No. 300 East 18th street, New York City; Edward J. Pierce, No. 110 Front street, New York City, and Jeremiah J. Flood, No. 185 East 93d street, New York City. Bates is in the Utica district, and the other three are in the New York City districts.

Bates and Murphy are organized labor patronage; Pierce and Flood are Tammany patronage.

Bates was secretary of the State Federation of Labor, which appeared before the Civil Service Commission in December by its executive committee and opposed the placing of the supervising factory inspectors in the competitive class. Murphy is a printer by trade and has been several times president of "Big Six."

Pierce is a Democrat of the 2d Assembly District, appointed for "A. I. Smith, the Tammany leader in the Assembly. Smith was present at the hearings before the state commission and showed a great deal of interest in the case. No. 110 Front street, Pierce's address, is an old building at the foot of Wall street, the ground floor being occupied by coffee brokers. Pierce lives on the top floor and is the janitor. His wife stated to an investigator that his previous occupation has been that of janitor and that he has been in the real estate business.

Jeremiah J. Flood is Senator Fraxley's man. His business is that of a plumber. Under Borough President Ahearn he was superintendent of con-

MONKEY SCHOOL IN FIGHT

Baldy, Teacher of Kindergarten, Is Attacked by Pupil.

PLANNING FOR EXHIBITION

Curator and Assistants Have Hard Time Quieting Animals in Zoological Park.

There was a great turmoil in the monkey house in the New York Zoological Park yesterday morning, when the nine "dynamite" apes got into a fight while going through a rehearsal of their kindergarten act, which is soon to be one of the attractions for visitors to the park. Raymond L. Dittmars, the curator, and several keepers got mixed up in the melée trying to separate the angry teacher and the pupils. Baldy, the prize ape of the collection, was installed as teacher for the first time, and in the future he will be chained to his chair to restrain him in his endeavors to impart knowledge to his pupils.

Baldy was sitting on the chair facing his class of eight—composed of Susie, Mimi, Eabe, Mike, Dick, Louis, Bettie and Coco—when the "rough house" began. Mr. Dittmars had drawn a picture of an ape on a blackboard. The sight of it caused Coco to spring from his chair and push his bullet-shaped head through the thin blackboard. As he leaped from his chair he hit Baldy a whack and sent him sprawling.

But Baldy had no intention of letting such an incident pass without a substantial reprimand. He grabbed his chair, gave it a swing around his head and the weapon descended on the head of the excited Coco with such force that the pupil was stunned. Not satisfied with hitting Coco only, Baldy went after Mike and Dick, both of whom had taken advantage of the rumpus to settle an old grudge. While Mike was pulling the ears of his adversary Baldy called into both of them and sent them scampering to the tops of window sills, while Bae, Susie and the others endeavored to climb on top of the cages to get out of the way of the chair.

Mr. Dittmars and his assistants did not succeed in getting possession of the chair until Baldy had cracked them over the shins with it a couple of times. Then he was chained to it. Gradually the members of the class were coaxed down from their perches with tempting pieces of banana and apple. The school was assembled once more, but the blackboard was useless, as it was almost demolished when Coco shoved his head through it.

Three or four mornings a week the apes are put through the classroom performance in order to get them perfected before the spring. It is the intention of the curator to make the performance the most attractive feature of the monkey house. When the weather grows warmer the performances will be held outdoors.

At yesterday's session Mr. Dittmars, "we had the apes eating at a table and going through little tricks that children enjoyed immensely. This year we want to really make the performances educational, as well as interesting. Susie, the chimpanzee, we got from Dr. Garner, who he had many tricks with blocks and cubes, and, if possible, we want to see if she can really be made to draw them with chalk on a blackboard."

During the last week Susie has had an opportunity to draw a box on the blackboard, but she looked so much like something to eat that she tried to swallow it.

By right of his intelligence Baldy was chosen as the head of the school. Before the class is held again, on Tuesday morning, however, a new blackboard must be bought and chains put on each chair, as pupils and teacher may clash.

Coco, the cause of all the trouble yesterday, bears his name because of the size and shape of his cranium. Whenever he gets angry he bangs it against the floor of his cage with such force that it can be heard all over the primate house.

URGES TAX ON LAND ONLY

Henry de Forest Baldwin Speaks for Sullivan-Brooks Bill.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the New York Congestion Committee for a discussion of the Sullivan-Brooks bill for halving the tax rate on land owned by five and six percent of the population was held last night at the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh avenue and 14th street.

Henry de Forest Baldwin was the first speaker. He said he advocated not a reduction of one-half, but a total removal of assessments upon buildings and the doubling of the tax on the land. He said this would encourage property owners to tear down unsanitary houses and erect larger and more modern structures, because they could do so profitably. He also thought the new plan would benefit the tenant by lowering the rent. Mr. Baldwin added:

Buildings are put up to meet a demand which the builder sees that he can get a return for them sufficient for rent, interest on cost of construction and depreciation. By increasing the carrying charges on vacant land his owners are encouraged to bring it into use.

If the Sullivan-Brooks bill had been in full operation last year the taxes below ground would have been increased from about \$25,000,000 to about \$50,000,000. The taxes on forty-two skyscrapers would have been decreased about \$30,000.

Michael A. Fitzgerald also spoke in favor of the bill.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS DUE

Supreme Court's Three Weeks' Recess Will Be Ended To-day.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Many important decisions are expected from the Supreme Court, which reconvenes to-morrow at noon, after a three weeks' recess.

More light is expected to be thrown on the anti-trust situation by the decision in the hard coal case, involving an alleged combination of railroad and coal companies in the Pennsylvania anthracite region, in the St. Louis bridge case, involving an alleged illegal combination by railroads to control the bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis, and in the cotton corner case, involving the right to effect a corner of a commodity.

A decision on whether Initiative and referendum legislation is in accord with the federal Constitution is also expected soon.

After announcing decisions the court will hear arguments on a long list of assigned cases, including some far-reaching questions affecting interstate commerce.

HUNG HIMSELF WHILE ALONE

Wife and Daughter, Home from Visit, Find Cabinet Maker Dead.

The body of Louis Roles, a cabinet maker, fifty years old, was found hanging from the grille between the parlor and dining room of his home, No. 529 East 150th street, last night by his wife and daughter on their return from a visit to friends at Corona, Long Island.

Mrs. Roles told the police that her husband had been acting strangely for a long time, and on several occasions she had caused him to be sent to Bellevue for observation as to his mental condition. A surgeon from Lebanon Hospital, who examined the body, said life probably had been extinct twenty-four hours.

Mrs. Roles and her daughter went to Corona Saturday morning, and Mr. Roles was to join them Saturday night.

The Spring Shapes of
Knock Hats
Will be shown
Wednesday, February 21st
at all our retail stores, and by our
representatives throughout the world
"Standard since 1838."

CONNECT RYAN WITH JOBS TO BAR SCHIFF AND GANS

Continued from first page.

Dynamiters in Correspondence with Him About "Blow Ups."

M'MANIGAL CORROBORATED

His Confession Will Be Basis of Indianapolis Prosecutions—Evidence from Dictagraph.

Indianapolis, Feb. 18.—Three kinds of evidence, it was learned to-day, are being prepared by the government for its prosecution of the fifty-four men indicted in the dynamite conspiracy.

It was stated by District Attorney Charles W. Miller that all this evidence is to be corroborated by witnesses whose names are already known, and the evidence chiefly is:

About forty thousand letters and telegrams taken from the headquarters here of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, which, according to charges in the indictments, were the headquarters of the conspirators. Treasurer Herbert H. Hockin and executive board members corresponded for six years with business agents of local unions about "jobs" to be blown up.

Stenographic records of a telephonic apparatus which the government had connected with Ryan's headquarters for more than three months, and through which it is asserted, conversations of the iron workers' officials about the dynamite conspiracy were overheard and transcribed.

Ottie E. McManigal's confession, covering his experiences as a dynamiter employed by J. J. McNamara from June, 1907, to his arrest, last April.

McManigal's confession probably will be the basis of the prosecution," said District Attorney Miller. "It has been corroborated in every detail, especially with reference to the men, who, he asserts, assisted him in the transportation of nitroglycerine and dynamite. Hotel clerks, railroad men and wagon drivers from all over the country have verified his statements as to when and where he was in connection with particular explosions. About three hundred of these witnesses were before the federal grand jury, and undoubtedly more than that number will be called at the trials."

"I dislike to comment on the government's telephonic apparatus which was installed in Ryan's office one night last October, and by which two government stenographers in a room below were able to record just what was said in the ironworkers' headquarters. I will say the apparatus worked satisfactorily, and we have great abundance of notes taken by that means which undoubtedly will be offered as evidence."

McManigal, now in Los Angeles, will not be arraigned with the other defendants on March 12, but will be brought here during the trials, probably in May. It is not stated when McManigal will be arraigned.

The arrest of J. W. Irwin in Chicago to-day puts the government in possession of all but two of the fifty-four men indicted. The defendants who had not been apprehended are John J. McCray, formerly an ironworker at Wheeling, W. Va., and Patrick Ryan, formerly a business agent in Chicago.

Irwin is named in his indictment as having been recording secretary and treasurer of a local union of the Peoria, Ill., in 1908 and 1909. McManigal confessed he blew up that union. One of these was an explosion in September, 1910, when a building was damaged and a night watchman was injured.

ANOTHER IRONWORKER HELD

Irwin, Indicted for Dynamiting, Had Been in Hiding a Year.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—John W. Irwin, former recording secretary of the Peoria, Ill., local of the Structural Iron Workers' International Union, one of the men indicted by the Indianapolis federal grand jury, was arrested here to-day, and was arraigned before United States Commissioner Mark Foote, and on motion of counsel for the defense was released on a temporary bond of \$5,000 until next Wednesday.

Irwin was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal William H. Crowley and city police officers, working under direction of Charles Dewoody, division superintendent of the Department of Justice.

The Peoria secretary's whereabouts had been known except to a few close friends for more than a year. Government officers in Peoria were told that Irwin had been sent to an asylum under an assumed name. It was discovered, however, that Irwin had been employed on several structural iron contracts here within that period. Finally he was found living in a remote quarter of the southwest side.

Irwin appeared greatly surprised when arrested. He denied that he had been connected with the dynamite conspiracy charged against him and his fellow officials.

DICTAGRAPH RECORDS FAKED

Witness in Gary Graft Cases Says Testimony Was False.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Meyer Himmelblau, stenographer, according to revelations made yesterday, has charged in an affidavit that the dictagraph records in the Gary, Ind., hearing, and power franchise bribery scandal were "faked." Half of the Gary public officials are under indictment charging bribery and conspiracy principally as a result of Himmelblau's testimony.

Himmelblau is said to have become completely stricken after one official had been sentenced to the penitentiary. Himmelblau's affidavits, made before a Chicago notary, in substance are as follows:

That Thomas B. Dean, mysterious contractor seeking detective, who gathered the alleged bribery evidence, made him destroy a stenographic record of a conversation between Dean and John Schaff, member of the Gary Board of Public Works, dictated a new record and had him make shorthand notes of the "faked" record. That records made of conversations with C. A. Williston, city engineer; E. L. Bowser, alderman; Anthony Rakus, alderman; D. Szymanski, alderman; Police Szymanski, son of D. Szymanski; Walter Gibson, alderman, and John McFadden were made in the same way.

Thomas B. Knotts, Mayor, according to Himmelblau, was never made the object of a dictagraph hearing. The record against Knotts, said Himmelblau, was a pure "fake."

Two of the men have been tried. Gibson was sentenced to from two to fourteen years in the penitentiary. The jury disagreed in the case against Williston. These two trials cost more than \$25,000.

Himmelblau has been spirited away by some one interested in the case. Since he signed the affidavits confessing that he faked himself no trace of him can be found.

WICKERSHAM LEAVES ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Feb. 18.—Attorney General Wickersham left here for Chicago to-day on his way to Milwaukee, Wis., where he will speak tomorrow.

LORD LEITRIM ARRIVES

Denies He Is Seeking Brother Who Disappeared in 1907.

Lord Leitrim, the Irish earl who was reported to have embarked for this country to search for his younger brother, the Hon. Frank Clements, arrived here yesterday on the Cunard liner Carmania from Liverpool. When told of published reports in this country the earl said:

"That is not true. I have come here for a holiday of two months, which I shall spend at Palm Beach, Fla. My brother disappeared from home in 1907. There is no truth whatever in the report that I have come here to search for him. When my holiday at Palm Beach is over I shall return to England."

Lord Leitrim was met at the pier by a representative of M. P. Grace, head of the William R. Grace Shipping and Trading Company. The earl will be the guest of Mr. Grace while in Florida.

BENEDICT TO-BE A SUICIDE

Hangs Himself on Eve of Wedding After Losing Job.

Despondent, although on the eve of his wedding day, John Messerschmidt, a show case maker, of No. 3025 Harman street, Borough of Queens, committed suicide some time late Saturday night by hanging himself from the limb of a tree in a vacant lot at Truxton and Stone streets, not far from his home. His fiancée, who identified the body, said Messerschmidt had recently lost his job when the building where he worked burned down. He had worried greatly over this, she said, and she could not console him.

Messerschmidt's body was discovered by a negro, who ran to Patrolman Glendell, of the Ralph avenue station, and pointed out the body to him. The policeman cut the body down and it was taken to the station house. From letters found in the man's pockets the police were led to the home of Miss Anna Speth, at No. 189 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. When told of the finding, Messerschmidt's body the young woman became hysterical and wept. Later she went around to the station and identified the body.

SPEYER TO HONOR CASHIER

Albert J. Sauter Completes Fifty Years with Firm To-day.

Albert J. Sauter, cashier for Speyer & Co., will round out a half century of service with that banking house to-day, and this evening his employers will give a dinner in his honor at Delmonico's, presided over by James Speyer, which will be attended by all of the partners and practically all of the firm's employees and by a few intimate friends, in former years connected with the firm. On his fortieth anniversary the firm Mr. Sauter was similarly entertained.